

up to 500 ppm Sn but most less than 100 ppm Sn. It is thought that drilling fluids may have washed out the sheared/softer mineralized bands with their attendant tin/gold mineralization giving a low estimate of the actual grade. However, core recoveries in T.S.D. 1 from 3 m to 14 m and from 21 m to 56 m are close to 100%.

7.4 ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The mineralized zone, using the 300 ppm Sn soil anomaly contours, has a strike length of approximately 800 m. Trenching appears to show patchy, narrow zones of mineralization upto 20 m wide. The tin grades, in well mineralized sections, are up to approximately 5000 ppm Sn, but would appear, in trenches to average out to 2000 ppm or less. Gold values would appear to be in the order of 1 ppm in the mineralized zones. These figures, with a depth of mineralization of 50 m, give a potential reserve of approximately 2 million tonnes of 0.2% Sn, 1 ppm Au. Because of the apparently irregular nature of the mineralization the tonnages may be smaller. This target is not of economic interest.

8.0 DEVONIAN

8.1 GENERAL

The area is covered by a small 900 m x 400 m grid cut by Comalco to cover a Pb, Ag rich gossan/laterite? and a small alluvial gold show at the Devonian. Geological mapping, rock sampling, soil geochemistry, panned soil concentrates, ground magnetics, I.P. survey (Mt. Lyell), gravity survey (Mines Dept.) and diamond drilling by the Mines Dept. (5 holes for a total of 309.4m), Mt. Lyell (two holes, 408.47m) and Comalco (one hole, 158m) were done over the area (P. Askins, May, 1980).

8.2 GEOLOGY

The area is covered almost entirely by Moina Sandstone, overlain to the northwest by massive Tertiary basalt. Gossan, consisting